

About the Indians.

A dispatch from Julesburg to the VEDETTE, has informed our readers that, at length, the Indian expedition under General Connor has struck its tents and is fairly on the war-path. Whatever feelings of misplaced magnanimity may have been felt towards the savages by that class of sentimentalists, who are possessed of certain romantic ideas of the nature of the red-man and have most absurd notions of the treatment necessary to render him placable, it would seem that he has given sufficient evidence, during two years past, of the spirit by which he is actuated to dissipate all those foolish fancies which deprecate a resort to force for his subjection.

The amount of damage that has been done by Indians along the Overland route for years past to enterprises of the greatest importance, the inconveniences caused by interruption of communication, and more than all, the blood of unfortunates emigrants that has been shed, find no estimate, and call loudly for such chastisement as will not soon be forgotten. We are earnest advocates of whipping them thoroughly first and kind treatment afterwards, if deserved, otherwise extermination. The victims already slain to satisfy their savage revenge were worth a thousand times more to humanity than all the Indians that ever wore buckskin or roamed the desert in pursuit of happiness at the point of a scalping-knife.

Fortunately the force of feeding Indians to stay the hand of murder is nearly played out and the curtain is about to rise on a scene of quite a different character. The forces under General Connor are entering the Indian country from widely distant points with the view of concentrating at or near their mountain stronghold and fugitives as they are, unless possessed of the quality which enabled Macbeth's witches to vanish into thin air, they will, very probably, be brought to bay and made to feel the overwhelming power of the foe whom they despise and defy.

While these hostile columns penetrate the Indian country, it is intended to distribute sufficient forces along the routes of travel to protect them effectually against incursions of predatory bands, and for this purpose, it is reported, that six companies of cavalry are on the way to the North Platte country to punish the Indians, who have broken the line so often in that region during the past spring. They will doubtless remain in that vicinity through the summer and prevent any further interruption of the Telegraph or Stage line. This is a matter of necessity, for the Indian depredations there, have been of such frequent recurrence of late, that the continued interruption is becoming a serious inconvenience, which, we trust, will not much longer be felt.

Orders are issued that District lines must not be allowed to prevent the prompt pursuit and chastisement of hostile bands, and the same rule will doubtless be followed by General Connor in his Indian campaign. His district includes a wide scope of territory and requires a large force to guard it effectually. This force he now has under his command, and no one doubts his disposition and ability to use it to the very best advantage. The task of overtaking the savages is by no means an easy one, in the vast country they occupy, but their favorite haunts are doubtless known, and we predict that they will be hunted like wolves until brought to terms. This is the fate they have long been tempting, and it will now pursue them to their very caves of refuge.

"Dook Gwinn.—The N. O. Tribune of the 18th has the following: An agent who has recently arrived in this city from Havana, informs us that he met ex-Senator Gwinn of California, at that place, and was shown undoubted evidence that Sonora has been ceded to France by Maximilian. Mr. G. also showed our informant, whose veracity is beyond question, his patent of nobility as Duke of the French province of Sonora, signed by the Emperor of France, and bearing the seal of France.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION-VERETTE.]

Halifax, June 24th.

[Continuation of yesterday's dispatch.] Lord Palmerston said, correspondence had been going on for some time between the two governments, on the prizes taken by the Alabama and other vessels of the same kind, have been received within the last few days; further correspondence on the subject, through Mr. Adams, had not been in time to reply to it. He might add that, the course in which each government had stated its views of the case in question, would be discussed in the most friendly and amicable terms.

Mr. Baxter asked Lord Palmerston whether, in looking at the changed aspect of affairs in America, her Majesty's Government had, either separately or in conjunction, or in conjunction with that of the United States, considered the propriety of sending a squadron to the coast of Cuba, to effectually terminate the slave trade. Lord Palmerston said twelve months ago the Government invited the Government of the United States to participate in its measures on the West Coast of Africa, but difficulties arose on account of neutral and belligerent rights which could not be overcome; but in the present altered state of things, her Majesty's Government had renewed the application to the United States, stating that their cruisers employed in that service would be received with every privilege and courtesy which belonged to friendly nations, and that the former difficulties no longer existed. No representation has been made as to the co-operation on the Cuba coast, but if they assented to co-operate on the African coast, he had no doubt they would also cordially co-operate on the coast of Cuba.

The London Times, in an editorial, says: We trust there is nothing in the Alabama affair which need cause apprehension of a rupture either now or at any future time. The American commercial marine has indeed suffered, but such a calamity must be expected where maritime and trading states enter a contest with an energetic enemy, and says, with a clear conscience, that that government which declined every invitation to interfere in a war, even by the offers of mediators, now stands on its legal rights and refuses to make any compensation where it has done no wrong.

The London Daily News hopes if President Johnson does not intend to give up the claim, he will soon proffer it so that one way or another the matter may be brought to a settlement, and adds, that Lord Palmerston's reply last night was very unsatisfactory. It would have been very easy that the formal official demand had been made for the indemnity, whether any demand had been made since President Johnson's accession to power. It adds, we have not the slightest doubt as to the inevitable reply to the correspondence.

The London Morning Post says: Correspondence can lead to only one result, namely: Unconditional refusal, on our part, to indemnify Americans for losses occasioned by the chances of war.

The Times, in another editorial on these claims, does not say an article can be produced, we believe, for the allowance of a similar claim under similar circumstances, and no rule of national justice enjoins as to the pay for mischief done by the Alabama.

The Times questions whether the American Government did their duty with adequate vigor against these privateers and says: It is doubtless our part to prevent the Alabama and her consort from putting to sea, if due evidence of their maritime equipment could be obtained; but where parties to capture give us the slip, as it was the United States that preferred to employ all their available fleet in blockading the enemy's coast, leaving us to guard every outlet of our own as best we could, surely it would be somewhat unreasonable as well as untenable in law, to hold us liable for every case in which Confederate agents were too quick for us. For these British subjects who did all in their power to thwart the honorable intentions of the Government we have nothing to say, but their acts are not the acts of a nation, which had suffered war more than the individuals have gained by the untoward escape of the Alabama. The capture of the Alabama, if it created even some sensation and anxiety and the hope was generally expressed that he would be treated in no indelicate spirit. The Confederate loan has fallen from seven to nine.

The London Times's City article says: The Scotia's news caused considerable anxiety and is politically considered as favorable. The possibility of a dispute with Mexico, England, or France, on the demand for extradition of the event of Jeff. Davis having escaped, has been definitively extinguished, but the public will await with extreme interest the news as to the spirit in which it likely he will be dealt with, not merely from its bearing the few remaining years of life of an individual, but because of the effect it must have on the national reputation for the future generation; those however who know the American character best, and who are aware that except in the excitement, they are among the most peaceable people in the world, have little fear of the result. The London Leader, before the news was received of the capture of Davis, continued and upheld the rebellion and talked of a new war in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, caused by the Government of President Johnson, driving the southern people into extremities. The La France says the French and English governments feel no disposition, both have observed towards the United States, the policy of conciliation, they have not ceased to receive the most moderate declarations and have no reason to believe that any toward event will occur to alter the friendly relations.

A Paris correspondent of the Times, says: That the Paris press narrowly escaped, a warning for him having published the alarming news about the recruiting in the United States for Mexico, and says, the only correct fact in its statement, is that Admiral Dedollet is going on to relieve Admiral Besse and will not be charged with any exceptional mission whatever and have no other powers than those held by his predecessor.

EMPTY whiskey barrels that have been stamped by the Government inspectors, sell at \$5 each at Chicago. They are filled with whiskey that has paid no duty, and in that way the Government is cheated out of \$2 tax per gallon. Whiskey sells at \$2.02 per gallon in Chicago. It costs forty cents a gallon to make it.

From Idaho Territory.

The quartz mill belonging to Judge Humason, of the Dallas, passed through town yesterday on its way to the Basin, says the Boise Statesman of the 15th.

The following items are from the Idaho City World, of the 10th: About one hundred teams are reported along Snake and Payette rivers bound for this place. They are mostly loaded with flour and other provisions.

BANNER CITY.—A friend from Banner informs us that many of the tunnels there have been seriously damaged by caving in. The owners are now hard at work repairing them.

PIONEER CITY is now reported to present an improved appearance. Miners generally doing well. The ditches are full and everyone at work.

The Odd Fellows have offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest of the murderers of Wilson. The Sheriff also offers a reward of the same amount for the murderers of the three.

DISTRICT COURT.—We understand that Judge McBride is expected to be present at Ruby city to attend to the June term of the District Court for Owyhee county, though it is not positively known that he will arrive in time. The next term of the District Court for Boise county is in July.

Several companies are out prospecting the country eastward for placer diggings. No authentic reports of results have been yet obtained.

GOONS ON THE WAY.—Mr. Bledsoe of Wells, Idaho & Co. says there is now an enormous amount of goods, and particularly provisions, on the road from Walla Walla and Umatilla for the Boise Basin. Flour is a common article on the road, and he thinks will soon be so here. We observe from the lower country papers that a great excitement was raised at Umatilla and Dalles, caused by the fire here, and the supposed deficiency of provisions among the merchants and miners. It caused an immediate raise in freight at Umatilla, and the shipment of goods from the lower Columbia. This being the case, there is a fair prospect that the markets may come down some in their figures before the summer has ended.

DIED.—At Idaho City, Z. Pettill, of C. Idaho, aged 27 years.

At Placerville, Patrick McCabe, aged 35; death caused by the falling of a tree.

MURDERED.—At Placerville, Idaho, June 4th, Geo. Wilson, L. Moulton and Fred Cursons. They were followed by assassins and waylaid for their money. One Owen McClellan, an Irishman, was accidentally killed near Placerville on the 4th, by the falling of a tree.

The weather has been warm at Idaho, with the thermometer at 90°.

Buildings are rapidly going up in Idaho, since the fire.

The "Jenny Lind Theater" was in full blast, smoking with the sensation plays of "The Marble Heart," "The Octoroon," "The Colleen Bawn," etc.

"Coeur d'Alene" gold discoveries rage still at Lewiston. The "North Idaho Radiator," of May 27th, says: Our investigations, which were prosecuted in the most reliable quarters, results in this: That three distinct gold-yielding basins have been discovered, all of which produce coarse gold, and one alone is of great extent as the entire placer diggings of the Boise country, and far exceeds in richness, Florence camp in its richest days, which many supposed to be the richest spot of California earth ever discovered. These new diggings are situated between latitude 45 and 48 and longitude 114 and 116, being at the furthest point, not more than a 125 miles from Lewiston.

All kinds of exaggerated stories are rife, which we will not give to the public as facts. One of which is, that one man, in a short time, took out five pounds of solid gold with a rocker. A gentleman, direct from one of the basins, who got supplies and immediately returned, informed the proprietor of the Hotel d'France that the basin he had prospected was over ten miles in length, and barren of timber, being an undulating, prairie-like country, similar to Florence. Though a miner, of experience, he pronounced these by far the richest gold placers he ever saw. Mr. Alfred Bell, an old mountaineer, who is now in that region, has written a letter to his brother, Thomas Bell, advising him to drop every thing and go up there immediately. He is now en route. In his description, Mr. Bell says the indications are like those of Kootenai—slate bed-rock, and great depth of washed gravel, and prominent quartz indications everywhere. Mr. Bell estimates the distance from Coeur d'Alene Mission to these placers at about forty-five miles. The foregoing can safely be taken "with a margin." Lewiston's existence depends upon the discovery of new mines, and it is not likely that the advantages of these Coeur d'Alene mines will lose any of their glow in the columns of the Radiator.

The following are the wholesale market prices, corrected up to June the 10th: Butter, best 1st lb. 80c; green apples 50; apples, dr'd 35; peaches, 42 1/2; beef, 20 a 30; mutton, 22; shoulders, none in market, tea Japan, 120c; do black, 1; Or. flour, per cwt. \$2.8; standard \$3.0; rice, best, per lb. 45c; potatoes, 20; beans, 40; chickens, per doz. \$3.8; eggs, 2 25; hams, per lb. 60; soap, per box, \$7; lard, per lb. 55c; salt, 30; sugar, cr. 45; do S. F. refined 40; do island, 35; coffee, green, 45 a 55; candles, per box 15; natural lent tobacco per lb. 130 a 150; sweet tobacco 100 a 130; Cheese, best Cal. 60; syrup, per keg \$18 a \$20; shovels, per doz. \$3.5; slatice forks, \$3.6; mining tools, \$2.4; nails, per lb. 30c; quicksilver, 1 15; axes, per doz. \$40.

Advices from Rocky Bar, Alturas Co., May 27th, state that the Idaho Company's mill is averaging about \$8,000 a week, equal to about \$95 a day for each stamp, and the Golden Eagle, Wide West, Flying Dutchman, Alturas, Lafayette &c.

all promises equally well. The risk of the former of these looks as if dashed with gold. The Alturas discovery company are preparing for Captain Bledsoe's mill, with whom they have made a contract to crush them.

A SPECULATOR BIT.—A Virginia sharp went to Salt Lake City to buy up soldiers' claims on the State Bounty Fund. He represented that they would not be paid for a year or eighteen months—(as now seems likely to be the case)—though he confidently expected a quick return trip, and coin from the State Treasury on his arrival here. Some of the men we are informed, discovered the character and intentions of the individual, and presuming—as did he—that he would shortly get half face cash on their scrip, sold and re-sold claims to him, until they had per receipt for all they were entitled to. They supposed they were only cutting him out of profits; but as the decision of the Supreme Court has stayed collections for the benefit of the Soldiers' Fund, it appears that Mr. Speck was considerably out and injured by the operation. How's that?—Gold Hill News.

BIRTH. In this city, June 21st, wife of Mr. LUKE OSTERHOUT, of a son.

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